



# ANNUAL REPORT

of

## The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1953

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## SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Council . . . . . J. D. BONSER, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee . . . . . A. THOMPSON, Esq.

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### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

G. W. RHODES, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

D. A. PATERSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert., R.S.I. Smoke  
I. Cert. (To May).

J. BOSTOCK, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert. (From July).

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time)

Clerks—

Miss M. SHERWOOD (Part time)

Miss M. BENNETT (Part time)

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1953

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## To the Chairman and Members OF Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

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Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, including the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1953.

The birth rate was higher, and the general death rate, infantile mortality and still birth rate were lower than last year.

The most striking feature of infectious disease incidence is the continued failure of diphtheria to cause illness in this district. That the germ still thrives is shown by the notification of two hundred and sixty-seven cases, with twenty-three deaths, in the rest of the country. (The corresponding figures ten years ago were twenty-two thousand, one hundred and three cases and nine hundred and eight deaths). It is difficult to attribute the satisfactory state of affairs here to anything but the resistance induced by immunisation and particularly to the high proportion of children immunised. The present level must, at least, be maintained, and, if possible, raised, if the disease is to be kept in abeyance.

Notifications of whooping cough were rather more numerous than usual, but for all other notifiable diseases they were about average.

Building of houses continued, but not fast enough to reduce the list of applicants, some of whom have waited a very long time. Age or infirmity appear to be inducing more people to seek bungalows, often on sites where bungalows are unlikely to become available. It is difficult to select the most urgent cases from the many applicants, but it would appear reasonable to give some preference to those at present occupying houses which could well accommodate a family.

Three hundred and forty houses became available during the year: thirty-nine built by private enterprise, two hundred and thirty-seven by the Council, and sixty-four Council house relets. Some were allocated to families from unfit properties, to relieve overcrowding, or on account of tuberculosis. The

housing statistics prepared by the Housing Architect and the Housing Superintendent will be found in Section D of the Report.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are constantly engaged on the task of securing the reasonable maintenance of the older properties.

The conversion programme reduced the total number of pail closets to nine hundred and seven, of which some eight hundred are potentially convertible.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the excellent work of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and all the members of the staff.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Progress has continued with the conversion of pail-closets, one hundred and fifty-eight being completed voluntarily by the owners in 1953. The first compulsory scheme is well in hand and due for completion in the late spring of 1954. In this scheme seventy-seven were included in the contract, but already we have found that several owners are moving in their own builders, and it would appear that only some two-thirds of the Council's Contract will need to be done compulsorily. The whole process of conversion is thus tending to speed up considerably. In the figure of nine hundred and seven pail closets remaining at December, 1953, no account has yet been taken of the number done under the contract.

New housing legislation is now passing through Parliament and will most probably become operative in 1954. It would appear that slum clearance on a large scale is to be resumed and the provisions for repairing and modernising existing properties for a further substantial span of life are likely to create a good deal of interesting work for the Public Health Department. I see many difficulties ahead, and the fact that Local Authorities may have to consider the purchase and taking over of possibly large areas of properties for maintenance, improvement, or slum clearance, illustrates most forcibly that future Town Planning and Slum Clearance Schemes will need to be studied more closely and at the same time. As you are aware, since the commencement of slum clearance in this area over eleven hundred houses have been dealt with. One of the after effects of this programme, although essential from the housing point of view, has been the ever increasing number of derelict sites scattered throughout the district. This unfortunate occurrence is even more aggravated when houses in large numbers are dealt with as individually unfit properties, and I feel sure that now the main planning scheme for the district is under more active consideration, the possibility of developing these sites could be taken into account. The photographs in the report of the West End Area give a fair indication of achievement in this direction and many townspeople would like to see much more of this development.

A further slum clearance programme will need to be launched in the area, but this will be much smaller than previous schemes, and the practice of taking individually unfit houses will remain an effective means of dealing with the smaller units. I sincerely hope that now the modified requirements for an improvement grant are likely to come into operation, many owners, and owner occupiers, will consider reconditioning their houses to give them another thirty years useful tenancy. If this improvement of houses could be carried out in fairly substantial numbers at a cost of £600—£800 per house, then, as a long term policy, it must eventually help to reduce the heavy financial burden of continual new house building by Local Authorities. Even more important is the fact that slum clearance will be reduced or delayed, whilst still retaining larger numbers of houses in a good state of repair, modernised and yet at rents which will be reasonable when compared with present-day rents of newly-built houses.

My other observations on public cleansing, atmospheric pollution, food inspection, etc. are included in the main body of the report.

I wish to thank Dr. McKean, all members of the Council, the Inspectors and Staff of the Department for help, encouragement and hard work throughout the year.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	10,506
Population (estimated mid-year)	..	..	..	..	..	40,370
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	12,132
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1954)	..	..	..	..	..	£195,769
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	..	..	..	..	..	£815

#### Vital Statistics

				Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	602	313	289
Illegitimate	.	..	..	29	21	8
Still Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	11	5	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	0	1
Deaths	..	..	..	401	213	188
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	..			11.6		
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population—Legitimate				15.1		Total
Illegitimate				0.7		15.8
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	..	..				18.6
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	..					17.9
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)						33.3
Deaths from Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..		0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—						
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..				30.1
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..				31.5
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..				0.0
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—						
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..			0.02
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..				0.02

#### Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

	No. of Deaths
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27
Vascular lesions of nervous system	72
Coronary disease, angina	34
Hypertension with heart disease	14
Other heart disease	60
Influenza	4
Pneumonia	17
Bronchitis	31

Population

Live births exceeded deaths by two hundred and thirty and the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population was two hundred and ninety more than in 1952.

Births

The birth rate rose to 15.8 per thousand population and the still birth rate was 13.6 per thousand total births. Only once in the past eighteen years has the still birth rate been lower.

Comparative statistics will be found on page 10 and rates for each year since 1936 on page 11.

The following table shows the number of mothers in their respective Rh blood groups. Note the numbers shown are for births notified during the year.

			Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh Positive	..	..	4	427	11
Rh Negative	..	..	4	78	4
Not Tested	..	..	2	127	4
Totals	..		10	632	19

Jaundice was noted in eleven infants, nine of the mothers being Rh positive, one negative and one not known.

Premature Births

In all except two of the sixty-three premature births, the birth weight was recorded on the notification of birth form.

Eight of the infants were twins, four being born and nursed at home, and four being born in the Nursing Home from which one was subsequently transferred to Hospital. All the infants survived.

Four infants born at home, two weighing less than 3lbs., were admitted to Hospital where one of the latter died after four days.

The survival rate of 90.5% is the best recorded.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

			Under 3-lbs.	3 to 5½-lbs.	Total	Survived One Month
1946	..		4	76	80	77 %
1947	..	.	4	84	88	81 %
1948	..	..	3	66	69	82 %
1949	..	..	3	85	88	83 %
1950	..	..	13	80	93	72 %
1951	..	..	6	94	100	85 %
1952	.	..	8	99	107	83 %
1953	..	..	3	97	100	90.5%

			Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home	Born in Hospital	Total
Records of	..		40	8	15	63
Survived at the end of one month	..		34	8	15	57
DEATHS:—Within 24 hours	..		2	0	0	2
Within one month	..		4	0	0	4
Later than one month	..		0	0	0	0



The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the thirty-seven mothers whose blood was examined.

Mothers			Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	..	.	27	30
Rh Negative	.	..	10	11
				28
				9

Deaths of Infants under One Year

The rate of thirty per thousand live births is the lowest recorded for the district. Though appreciably higher than the average of the smaller towns of England and Wales, it is the same as the figure for the urban districts of Nottinghamshire. But for the increase in deaths from congenital malformation, a condition still beyond preventive measures, our rate would have been considerably better.

The rate for Huthwaite Ward remained high, though much lower than last year. Of the six deaths, three were due to prematurity, one to haemolytic disease, one to congenital heart malformation, and one to pneumonia.

One of the infants dying of congenital heart malformation was the third successive child of the same family to be born with a congenital defect and only one child survives from five pregnancies. The parents appeared to be in normal health, the mother's blood was Rh positive and there was no significant family history.

Haemolytic disease and Kernicterus accounted for one death. The infant was born in hospital and nursed in an oxygen tent. The mother's blood was Rh negative.

Three deaths were reported to the Coroner and the causes of death were found to be, congenital heart malformation, nephritis, and asphyxia due to regurgitation of food from the stomach in a premature and ill nourished infant.

Environmental conditions did not appear to have any significant relationship to infant deaths and none of the mothers was employed in industry.

Registered cause of death.				No of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.				At home	In Hospital	Total
Prematurity	..	..	..	3	1	4
Congenital Malformation	..			2	2	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..			0	2	2
Haemolytic Disease and Kernicterus	..			0	1	1
				5	6	11
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				3	3	6
(b) 14 days and over.						
Congenital Malformation	..			2	0	2
Respiratory Infections	..			1	2	3
Asphyxia	..	..		1	0	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..			0	1	1
Nephritis	..	..		1	0	1
				5	3	8
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				3	3	6
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics				2	3	5

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

			Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia.
1936	..	..	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	..	..	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	..	..	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	..	..	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	..	..	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	..	..	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	..	..	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	..	..	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	...	...	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	..	..	20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	..	..	14.5	6.6	9.2
1947	..	..	13.9	5.1	11.4
1948	..	..	11.1	8.4	9.9
1949	..	..	13.8	1.4	9.7
1950	..	.	20.9	4.5	10.5
1951	..	..	5.9	4.4	10.3
1952	..	..	16.7	5.0	8.4
1953	..	.	6.5	9.5	4.7

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.		
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton- in- Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.	Smaller Towns England & Wales
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58	55
1937	34	57	61	100	70	63	55
1938	49	38	62	60	51	46	51
1939	55	74	45	49	57	51	40
1940	47	71	33	71	58	60	54
1941	55	55	94	86	67	65	56
1942	68	69	75	50	66	51	46
1943	54	75	79	66	67	48	46
1944	55	76	103	50	68	50	44
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49	43
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42	37
1947	47	52	26	46	44	37	36
1948	62	40	50	24	45	43	32
1949	44	48	40	34	43	34	30
1950	67	58	36	34	51	36	29
1951	41	22	40	28	32	31	27
1952	37	20	102	21	40	31	26
1953	30	12	58	29	30	30	24

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.					
	Under 1 month			Over 1 month.	
1936	..	..	..	26	43
1937	..	..	..	27	43
1938	..	..	..	40	11
1939	..	..	..	31	26
1940	..	..	..	36	22
1941	..	..	..	37	30
1942	..	..	..	36	30
1943	..	..	..	38	29
1944	...	...	...	38	29
1945	..	..	..	32	21
1946	..	..	..	26	20
1947	..	..	..	26	18
1948	..	..	.	24	21
1949	..	..	..	24	19
1950	..	.	..	33	18
1951	..	..	..	25	7
1952	..	..	..	27	13
1953	..	..	.	22	8

During 1953 the number of deaths under one month was 14 and over one month 5.

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother		Pregnancy						
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Under 20	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20—29 years	..	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
30—39 years	..	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
40 and over	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		5	1	2	2	2	1	1

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:--

1936	..	..	..	..	..	60
1937	..	..	..	..	..	67
1938	.	..	..	..	..	66
1939	..	..	..	..	..	53
1940	..	..	..	..	..	83
1941	..	..	..	..	..	85
1942	..	..	..	..	..	65
1943	..		..	..	..	71
1944	..	..	..	..	..	58
1945	..	..	..	..	..	56
1946	..	..	..	..	..	55
1947	..	..	..	..	..	48
1948	..	..	..	..	..	47
1949	..	..	..	..	..	41
1950	..	..	..	..	..	51
1951	..	..	..	..	..	46
1952	..	..	..	..	..	57
1953	..	..	..	..	..	40

					Rates per 1,000 Population.		
BIRTHS:—					England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in- Ashfield
Live	..	..	..	..	15.5	15.7	15.8
Still	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.34	0.3
					(a) 22.4	21.4	18.6
DEATHS:—							
All causes	..	..	..		11.4	11.3	11.6
Whooping Cough	..	..			0.01	0.00	0.025
Diphtheria	..	..	..		0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..		0.16	0.17	0.10
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..			0.01	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis		..	..		0.20	0.19	0.25
Pneumonia	..	..	..		0.55	0.52	0.42
NOTIFICATIONS:—							
Scarlet Fever	..	..			1.39	1.44	1.43
Diphtheria	..	..			0.01	0.01	0.00
Typhoid Fever	..	..			0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..			0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..			0.14	0.13	0.05
Pneumonia	..	..			0.84	0.76	0.25
Meningococcal Infection	..				0.03	0.03	0.00
Measles	..	..			12.36	12.32	4.58
Whooping Cough	..	..			3.58	3.38	4.06
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)					0.07	0.06	0.025
(Non-paralytic)					0.04	0.04	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia					(a) 18.23	12.46	6.22

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.



Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	57	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.5	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4

\*Crude

## ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics:—Extra Ante-Natal Sessions are arranged when necessary.

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
<b>Sutton-in-Ashfield:</b> Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, 4th and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
<b>Huthwaite:</b> Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
<b>Skegby and Stanton Hill:</b> Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Services.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

				Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	..	..	..	239	2	3
Rh Negative	..	..	..	64	1	1

Of the two hundred and two maternity cases treated in hospital eighty were admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Thirteen mothers required blood transfusion.

Forty-seven births were notified from nursing homes.

The Regional Blood Transfusion Unit held two sessions during the year. and a total of 277 blood donors attended. Twenty-nine new donors were enrolled, but this is far short of the number needed.

**National Assistance Act, 1948**

The cases mentioned in previous reports remained at home and were kept under observation.

Case 5. A man aged seventy living alone and infirm physically and mentally. As he was unwilling to go into hospital it was decided to make use of Section 47 of the Act. Fortunately before this was completed, his own Doctor induced him to go in voluntarily.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

The quantity available is still considered to be inadequate for the domestic and industrial needs of the district. The Meden Valley Joint Water Board continued to augment the supply from our own well at Rushley, and Mansfield Borough also assisted during the year.

The practical results of the work of the new Joint Board are unlikely to be evident for some time. A trial bore hole will be sunk at Far Baulker in 1954.

Continued investigation of the gathering ground of the proposed shallow well at Cauldwell confirmed persistent pollution, and it is clear that any supply from such a source would demand constant and strict supervision.

Approximately thirty-seven houses with a population of one hundred and seventeen are supplied by standpipe.

#### Rushley Supply

A temporary breakdown of the chlorination plant resulted in the suspension of the treatment for a short period. To ensure constant chlorination of water, a reserve plant is essential.

Of the five bacteriological and three chemical analyses of raw water, two were unsatisfactory bacteriologically and chemically.

From the mains eleven samples were examined chemically and forty-three bacteriologically. Two of the latter were reported to show the presence of faecal coli.

#### Analyst's Report—

Rushley Supply Sample taken from tap at Health Department, 20th January, 1953.

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	..	210.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	2.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	71.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
pH value	..	..	..	..	..	7.70
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	..	absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling the water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.



**Meden Valley Supply**

Five chemical and twenty-two bacteriological examinations were made. The presence of nitrites and absence of chlorine were noted in one sample and the appropriate Medical Officer of Health was notified.

**Public Baths**

Four samples were taken. All were satisfactory bacteriologically  
Analyst's Report on Sample of Water taken 26th August, 1953.

The sample contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180° C.	..	..	..	..	560.00
Suspended Matter ..	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine ..	..	..	..	..	152.65
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ..	..	..	..	..	3.75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia ..	..	..	..	..	0.052
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	..	..	..	..	0.292
Temporary Hardness ..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Permanent Hardness ..	..	..	..	..	142.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4 ..	..	..	..	..	0.44
pH Value ..	..	..	..	..	7.10
Appearance ..	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour ..	..	..	..	..	none
Colour ..	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals ..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine ..	..	..	..	..	0.30
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ..	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ..	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) ..	..	..	..	..	absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

## General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions .. .. .	2084
Conversions completed during year .. .. .	158
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-53 .. .. .	2638
P.C.'s remaining .. .. .	964

, (Including 57 in Taversal District where sewers are not available).

### Visits in Connection with Housing

(a) Public Health Act .. .. .	1270
(b) Housing Act .. .. .	608
(c) Overcrowding .. .. .	58

1936

Water Supply and Sampling .. .. .	207
Drainage .. .. .	690
Factories and Workshops .. .. .	93
Infectious Disease .. .. .	94
Rodent Infestations .. .. .	101
Shops Act .. .. .	31

### Public Cleansing

(a) Collection .. .. .	519
(b) Disposal .. .. .	370
(c) Salvage .. .. .	211

1100

Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	450
Stables, Piggeries etc. .. .. .	4
Offensive Trades .. .. .	16
Pet Shops .. .. .	2
Building Licences .. .. .	17
Smoke Abatement .. .. .	115
Disinfestation .. .. .	42
Schools .. .. .	17
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	1106

### Notices Served:

Informal Notices .. .. .	218
Statutory Notices .. .. .	113
Interviews .. .. .	705
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1952 .. .. .	123
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1953 .. .. .	237
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1953 .. .. .	64
Informal Notices Complied .. .. .	104

## Summary of Work Done:

### (a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired .. ..	150
Dangerous structures remedied .. ..	4
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course .. ..	53
Yards paved .. ..	18
Internal repairs .. ..	131
Sinks provided .. ..	0
Sinks renewed .. ..	6
Washing Coppers provided .. ..	0
Washing Coppers renewed .. ..	6
Food Stores provided .. ..	0
Inside Water Supply provided .. ..	0
Defective ovens repaired .. ..	39
Defective floors repaired .. ..	25

### (b) General Work.

Water Closets and Structures Repaired .. ..	73
New Ashbins Provided in lieu of Ashpits .. ..	1
Accumulations Removed .. ..	0
Rodent Infestations Abated .. ..	83
Complaints Unfounded .. ..	19
Reports to Surveyor .. ..	15
Complaints Received .. ..	974
Miscellaneous .. ..	6
Dirty Premises Cleansed .. ..	7
Animal Nuisance Abated .. ..	0
Grease Traps Provided .. ..	0

### (c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited .. ..	314
Blocked Drains Cleansed .. ..	258
New Drains Tested and Passed .. ..	268
Defective Drains Found .. ..	47
Defective Drains Repaired .. ..	46
Open Channel Drainage Abolished .. ..	0
Cesspools Abolished .. ..	0
Cesspools Reconstructed .. ..	0

## Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The instruments were installed in April and the following table shows the monthly readings for the remainder of the year. Observations over a much longer period are required before any definite conclusions can be arrived at, as the fluctuation in the readings is rather contrary to what was originally expected.

### Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide method and analysis of matter collected in atmospheric gauge

MONTH 1953	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)	Soluble Deposit	TOTAL SOLIDS	SO <sub>3</sub> in Milli- grams per 100 sq. cm. per day
MAY	1.85	6.41	3.82	10.23	.91
JUNE	2.32	6.08	5.41	11.49	1.19
JULY	2.58	5.70	3.47	9.17	1.12
AUGUST	1.70	4.81	4.18	8.99	1.17
SEPT.	1.03	6.24	5.88	12.12	1.22
OCTR.	1.71	5.91	4.45	10.36	1.93
NOVR.	1.24	4.13	4.83	8.96	1.75
DECR.	0.97	5.00	4.04	9.04	2.40

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	2
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	2
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	2
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	2
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..		27

**Schools**

I regret to report that the pail closets at Teversal School have not yet been converted.

**Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection**

The new Health Department Depot was completed, and there is garage room for all vehicles and well equipped workshop in which two Karriers were completely reconditioned during the year. As a result of this scheme no new refuse vehicle had to be purchased. There can be no doubt that a workshop of this kind is the most economical answer to the transport maintenance problems of any Local Authority, and it is obvious that the financial aspect after several years working will show a satisfactory situation. The more regular and thorough system of maintenance now possible should prolong the life of our vehicles considerably.

A regular weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the year apart from the day or so arrears which arise after each Bank Holiday. The labour situation has only slightly improved and several changes have been made. Refuse collection is still an unattractive sphere of employment.

The main controlled tip at Charnwood Street was rested for several months. During this period the final layer was layed at the smaller tip at Stoneyford Road, which should be completed in the spring of 1954.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the year—

			Tons	Cwts.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	318	7	2,226	8	10
Rags	..	..		14	15	0	0
Tins and Metal	..	..	18	14	65	17	7
Other items	..	.		6		18	0
			338	1	2,308	4	5
	1952		294	3	3,051	14	0

The lower income is due to a further reduction of the price of paper.

**Waste Food**

This shows a substantial increase over last year.

			Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1953	..	..	705	8	sold for 3,527	0	0
1952	..	..	579	6	sold for 2,896	10	0

There is still a ready market for this pig food.



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

Though three hundred Council Houses and thirty-nine others became available during the year, the waiting list continued to grow. For the next few years, at any rate, the minimum needed would appear to be five hundred, and the optimum considerably more. Such an ideal may be incompatible with the financial solvency of a local authority and beyond the maximum potential of the man power and materials available. Nevertheless, housing of the people, is a responsibility which must not be evaded and, therefore, every possible solution must receive serious consideration.

The Housing Superintendent and Housing Architect have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

#### Housing Superintendent's Report:—

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/53:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	..	1884	262	40	169	2355
Skegby Area	..	506	50	44	52	652
Huthwaite Area	..	294	56	-	48	398
		—	—	—	—	—
		2684	368	84	269	3405
		—	—	—	—	—
31/12/52	..	2464	368	84	252	3168
31/12/51	..	2296	328	84	236	2944
31/12/50	..	2209	328	84	236	2857
31/12/45	..	1752	262			2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/53

		Outside U.D.C.	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total	Tenants
8 children	..	0	1	1	1	3	3
7 children	..	0	3	2	2	7	6
6 children	..	0	8	0	3	11	9
5 children	..	1	11	4	7	23	19
4 children	..	4	17	7	8	36	24
3 children	.	16	48	25	11	100	43
2 children	..	30	152	35	36	253	78
1 child	..	71	318	97	73	559	67
0 children	..	77	361	122	66	626	26
Applicants for Bungalows	..	18	344	58	83	503	-
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		217	1263	351	290	2121	275
		—	—	—	—	—	—
31/12/52		173	1218	344	275	2010	275
31/12/51		151	1363	336	316	2216	
31/12/50		140	1231	384	298	2053	
31/12/45			670	119	85	874	

Applications from tenants, included in the total of 2,121, are shown in the last column.

Lettings during 1953 were:—

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 4 bedroom houses .. .. .	3	0	0	3
New 3 bedroom houses .. .. .	134	0	0	134
New 2 bedroom houses .. .. .	83	0	0	83
New 2 bedroom Flats .. .. .	12	0	0	12
New 1 bedroom Flats .. .. .	5	0	0	5
Relets—Houses .. .. .	25	0	2	27
Bungalows .. .. .	14	4	0	18
Flats .. .. .	12	4	3	19
	<hr/> 288	8	5	301 <hr/>

Lettings during 1952 .. .. .	289	15	6	310
Letting during 1951 .. .. .	105	5	28	138
Lettings during 1950 .. .. .	78	81	83	242
Lettings during 1949 .. .. .	74	45	91	210
Lettings during 1948 . .. .	145	140	83	358

Thirty-one new houses and Seventeen relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1953 showing district from which applicants were housed.

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Outside U.D.	Total
Four bedroom houses . .. .	2	0	0	1	3
Three bedroom houses .. .. .	95	30	25	2	152
Two bedroom houses .. .. .	66	14	12	0	92
Flats .. .. .	24	8	4	0	36
Bungalows .. .. .	11	6	1	0	18
	<hr/> 198	58	42	3	301 <hr/>

During 1953 the following exchanges were effected:—

Exchanges between council tenants .. .. .	48
Exchanges between council and private tenants .. .. .	37
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district .. .. .	5
	<hr/> 90 <hr/>

G. H. SLACK,

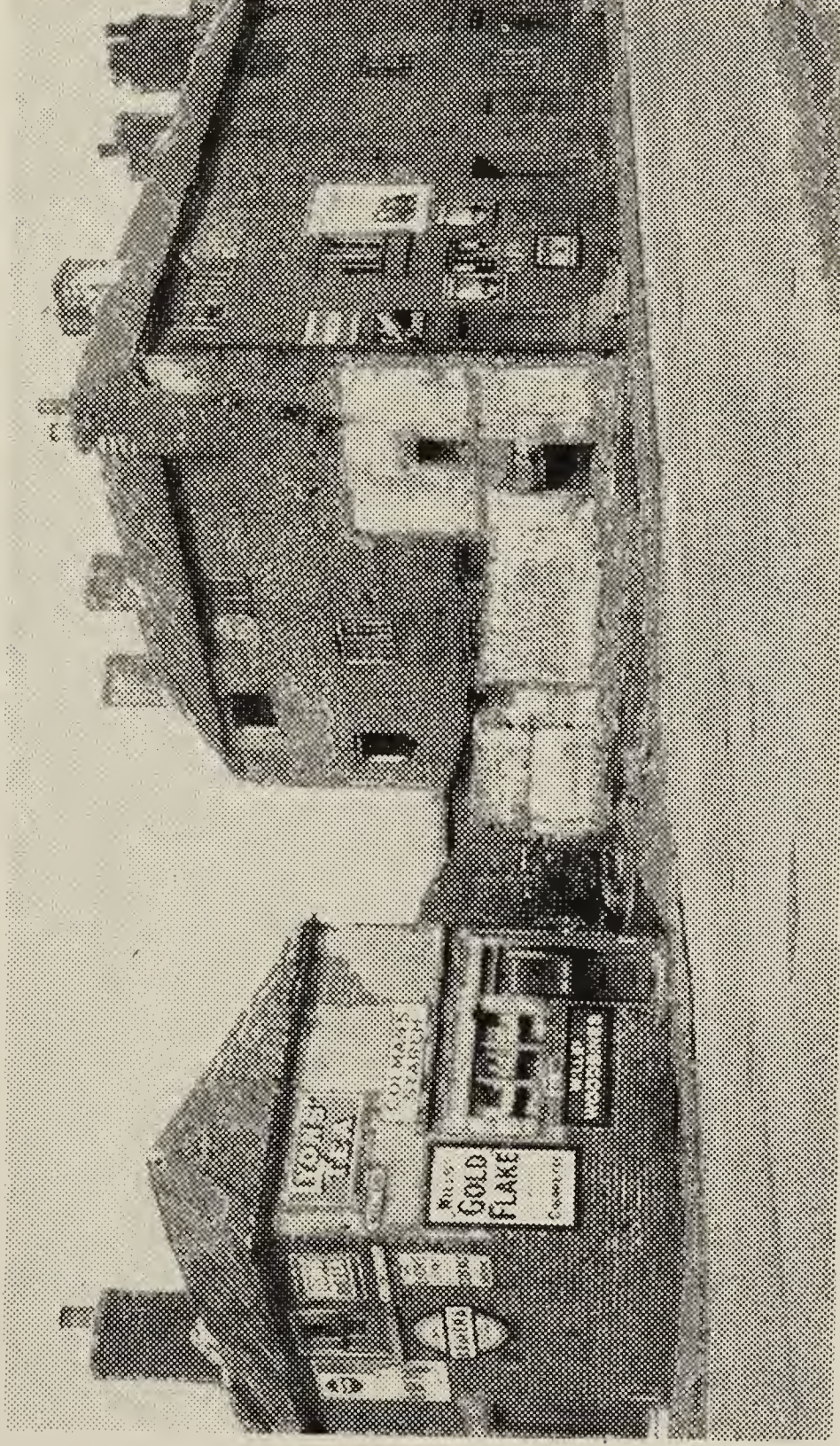
Housing Manager.



SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT

West End Area



The Old West End, 1948





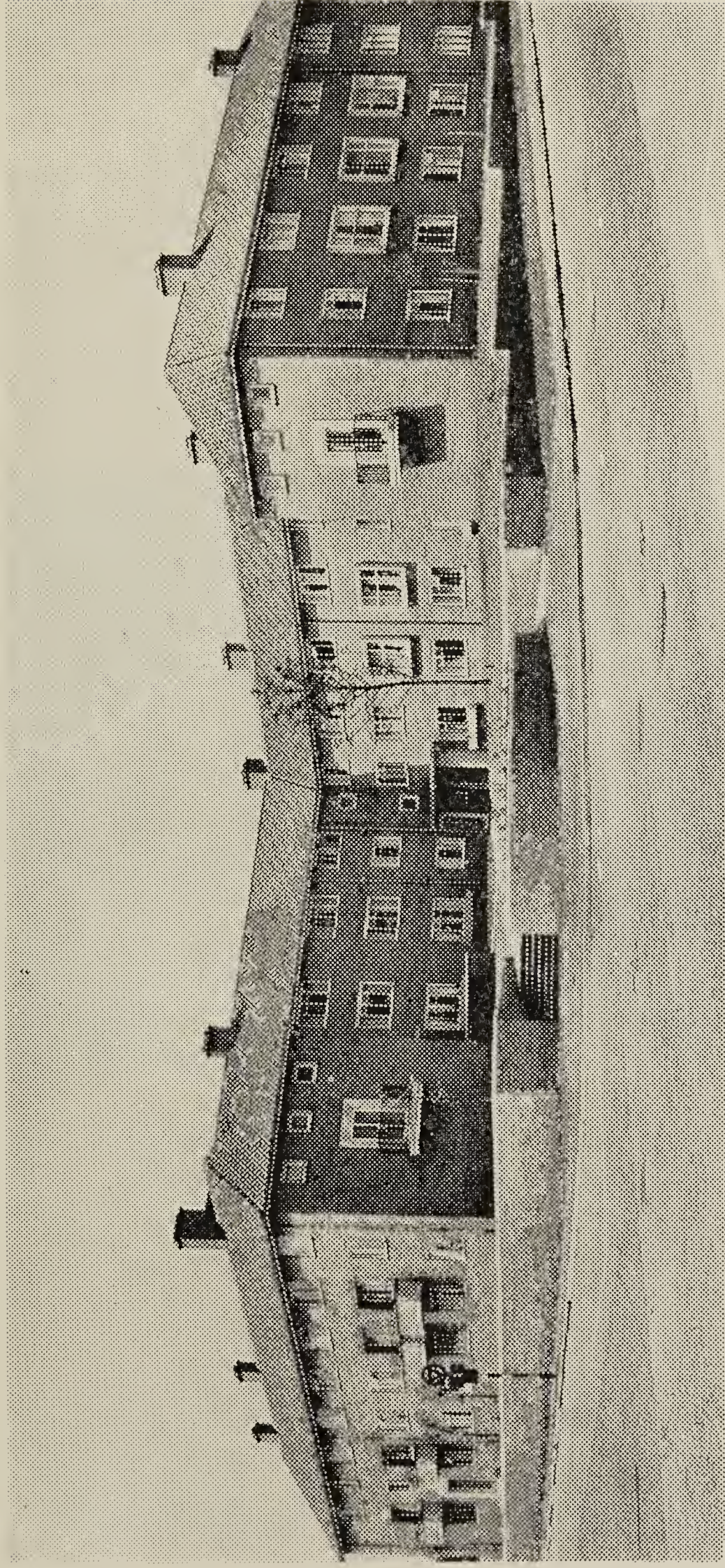
The Former Junction of Willowbridge Lane  
and West End, 1948

This property was represented in February, 1938, as the West End Clearance Area.

Action had not reached the Inquiry stage before the outbreak of war in 1939 and had to be indefinitely postponed.

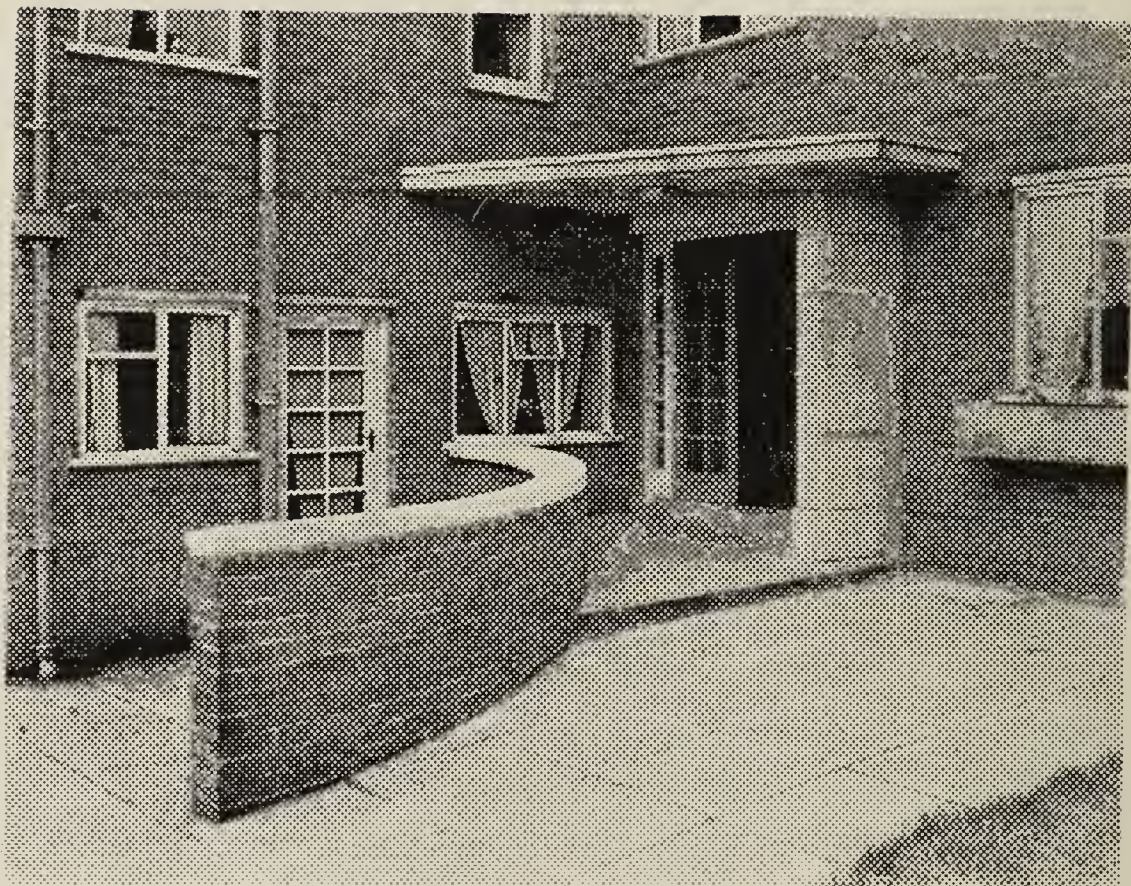
In October, 1948, action was recommenced, the site subsequently being purchased for redevelopment.





The New West End Court Flats, 1953





One of the Main Entrances

**Housing Architects' Report**

Post War Housing position at 31/12/53

1. Schemes completed.		To House
(a) Hardwick Lane, Extension No. 7	Families	114
(b) Alfreton Road, Extension No. 2	Families	104
(c) Healdswood (Skegby), Extension No. 2	Families	106
(d) Huthwaite (Station Road)	Families	70
(e) Green's Fields (Skegby)	Families	92
(f) Charles Street	Families	89
(g) Bungalows, Lime Street Area	Aged Couples	24
(h) Huthwaite (Station Road) Extension	Families	32
(i) Huthwaite (Columbia Street)	Families	82
	Aged Couples	26
	Aged Couples	6
(j) Forest Road, Skegby	Families	50
	Aged Couples	10
(k) Hardwick Lane Extension No. 8	Families	86
(l) Cross Lane and Springwell Street, Huthwaite	Families	14
(m) Eastfield Side No 1	Families	13
(n) Mansfield Road No. 2	Families	142
	Aged Couples	26
(o) Mansfield Road No. 1	Families	18
(p) Mansfield Road No. 3	Families	42
(q) Leamington Hall	Families	9
(r) Carsic Lane No. 1	Families	52
(s) Carsic Lane No. 2 ("No Fines.")	Families	104
(t) Union Street No. 1	Aged Couples	14

2. Schemes in Progress.		Completed
(a) Mansfield Road (S-in-A) No. 4.		
4 Prs. 'MR 10', 4 BR,	=	8 Dwellings 6
6 4-Blocks Flats, 2 BR,	=	24 Dwellings 24
		—
	To House	32 Families
		—
		/
(b) West End Court Flats		
14 Flats, 1 BR,	=	14 Dwellings 4
1 Maisonettes, 2 BR,	=	1 Dwelling 1
10 Maisonettes, 3 BR,	=	10 Dwellings 3
		—
	To House	25 Families
		—

(c) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 3

13 Prs. Type 25, Bung, 2 BR,	=	26 Dwellings	
10 Prs. Type 23, 3 BR,	=	20 Dwellings	14
7 Prs. Type 24, 2 BR,	=	14 Dwellings	6
		<hr/>	
To House		34 Families	
		and 26 Aged Couples	
		<hr/>	
		60	
		<hr/>	

(d) Eastfield Side No. 2

2 Prs. Type 23, 3 BR,	=	4 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		4 Families
		<hr/>

(e) Leamington Hall Bungalows

3 Prs. Bung, 2 BR,	=	6 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		6 Aged Couples
		<hr/>

(f) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 4

37 Prs. Type 23, 3 BR,	=	74 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		74 Families
		<hr/>

(g) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 6 ('No-Fines.')

6 Prs. Type 53, 3 BR,	=	12 Dwellings
12 Prs. Type 60, 3 BR,	=	24 Dwellings
14 Prs. Type 24, 3 BR,	=	28 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		64 Families
		<hr/>

(h) Union Street No. 2

7 Prs. Houses, 3 BR,	=	14 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		14 Families
		<hr/>

3. Schemes in course of preparation.

(a) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 5

5 4-Blocks Flats (Type 27), 2 BR,	=	20 Dwellings
5 4-Blocks Flats (Type 26), 2 BR,	=	20 Dwellings
		<hr/>
To House		40 Families
		<hr/>

(b) Carsic Lane Neighbourhood Unit, further development.

(c) Hostel for Aged Persons.

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 237 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 39 houses were built by private contractors.



# **1—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—**

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	453
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	1878
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	..	..	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	...	0
(3)		Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	70
(4)		Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	383

## **2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—**

		Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	..	..	104
--	--	---	----	----	-----

## **3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—**

(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs .. .. .	0
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .. .. .	0
(a) By Owners .. .. .	0
(b) By Local Authority in Default .. .. .	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	111
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .. .. .	66
(a) By Owners .. .. .	53
(b) By Local Authority in Default .. .. .	13
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	67
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..	3

## **4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding**

Four houses were allocated to families whose accommodation was below the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1936.

Families overcrowded as a result of two or more living in one house were recommended to the Housing Department for consideration under the Council's points scheme.

## 5. Re-housing and Demolition

No. of Families Rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	50
No. of Persons Rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	149
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	47
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced	..	..	..	..	..	1164

During the year eight of the families involved in the slum clearance programme refused our first offers of accommodation on the grounds of too much rent or unsuitable locality. All of the tenants have since been rehoused.

### Details of Re-housing:—

#### (a) from Individual Unfit Houses

##### East Ward

8, Briggs Street	1, Carsic Road
14, Briggs Street	4, Union Street
25, High Pavement	20, Union Street
27, High Pavement	7, Davies Avenue
60, Stoney Street	58, Davies Avenue

##### West Ward

8, Club Street	33, Davies Avenue
10, Club Street	14, Carsic Road
21, Club Street	65, Davies Avenue
11, Forest Street	45, Prior Close
13, Forest Street	68, Davies Avenue
15/17, Forest Street	34, Limb Crescent
3, Mill Street	2, James William Turner Avenue
5, Mill Street	20, Limb Crescent
9, Mill Street	48, Limb Crescent
11, Mill Street	16, Mapplewells Crescent
10, New Street	22, Carsic Road
16, New Street *	6, Union Street
7, New Cross Street	79, Lime Street
11, Slater Street	16, Carsic Road
13, Slater Street	8, Davies Avenue
15, Slater Street *	237, Mansfield Road

##### Huthwaite Ward

120, Sutton Road	55, Prior Close
122, Sutton Road	53, Prior Close
124, Sutton Road	56, Carsic Road
126, Main Street *	14, Woodland Avenue

##### Skegby Ward

54, Forest Road	29, Davies Avenue
Rose Cottage, Penniment Lane	44, Pepper Street
249, Stoneyford Road	5, Sheepwash Lane
251, Stoneyford Road	74, Davies Avenue
253, Stoneyford Road	10, Sowter Avenue
259, Stoneyford Road	29, Prior Close
261, Stoneyford Road	150, Hardwick Lane
263, Stoneyford Road	8, Sowter Avenue
265, Stoneyford Road *	78, Carsic Lane
275, Stoneyford Road	11, Prior Close
277, Stoneyford Road	27, Prior Close

\* Two families rehoused.

(b) from Compulsory Purchase Houses

West Ward

3, Market Street, Sutton

23, Luther Avenue

Huthwaite Ward

57, Sampson's Yard

31, Davies Avenue, Sutton

61, Sampson's Yard

27, Sheepwash Lane, Sutton

63, Sampson's Yard

19A, Clegg Hill Drive

67, Sampson's Yard

9, Clegg Hill Drive

(c) from Clearance Area Houses

East Ward

196, Mansfield Road

5A, Mapplewells Crescent

West Ward

1, Aked's Yard, Mill Street

48, Stuart Street

Skegby Ward

91, Forest Road

28, Beech Street

The following houses were vacated and closed pending demolition, the tenants not being re-housed by the Council

West Ward

7, Aked's Yard

Individual Unfit House

Huthwaite Ward

59, Sampson's Yard

Compulsory Purchase Order

**Details of Demolition:—**Total number forty-seven

East Ward

Nos. 23, 25 and 27, High Pavement

Nos. 85 and 87, High Pavement

Nos. 223, 225, 227, Mansfield Road

Nos. 1 and 2, Devonia Cottages, Newark Road

No. 2, Prospect Place

West Ward

Nos. 3 and 10, Club Street

No. 16, New Street

Nos. 7 and 9, New Cross Street

Nos. 11, 13 and 15, Slater Street

Huthwaite Ward

Nos. 53-69, Sampson's Yard (9 houses)

Nos. 3 and 4, Wood End

Skegby Ward

Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Adlington's Yard

Nos. 50, 52 and 54, Forest Road

Nos. 87, 89, 91 and 93, Forest Road

Nos. 124-134, Forest Road (6 houses)

No. 5, Station Yard, Skegby

**Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.**

Since the Carsic Lane Caravan Site was closed, there has been a tendency for several of the roaming visitors to attempt to establish quarters in the district, and constant action and vigilance has been required.

No trouble has been experienced from the other smaller sites and conditions have been generally satisfactory.

**Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948**

**1. Inspections**

**Part 1**

Premises		Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	10	0	0
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	81	0	0
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	2	0	0

**2. Cases in which defects were found**

Sanitary Conveniences—				Found	Remedied
(a)	Insufficient	..	..	0	0
(b)	Unsuitable or defective	..	..	4	4

**Part VIII**

There were 65 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### (a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Distributors 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	78
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	36
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	38
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	59
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/53	..	..	..	..	2
No. of visits to Dairies	..	..	..	..	31
No. of visits to Distributors	..	..	..	..	250
New Dairies erected	..	..	..	..	0
Dairies modernised	..	..	..	..	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	..	..	..	..	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

#### Milk Samples Taken

TT	TT				
Pasteurised	Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited	Total
20	11	19	3	4	57

Four samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

#### (b) Meat

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	22
Licensed	..	..	..	..	0
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughtermen's Licences	..	..	..	..	52

#### Inspections :—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	94
(c) Visits to other premises	..	..	..	..	13

(c) Other Foods

Visits to:—

Bakehouses	.	..	.	..	47
Butchers Shops	..	.	..	.	146
Canteens	..	..	..	..	62
Fishmongers	..	..	..	.	17
Fried Fish Shops		..	..	..	97
Grocers	..	..	..	..	219
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	81
Licensed Premises		..	..	..	37
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	130
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	55
Street Vendors	..	..	..	..	68

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned  
At Butchers' Shops and Depot

Home Killed	lbs.	Imported	lbs.
Beef (bruising)	15	Beef (decomposition)	135
Bcef (decomposition)	55	Beef (bruising)	12
Mutton (bruising)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef (bone taint)	88
Pork (decomposition)	1481 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef (muscular fibrosis)	11
Sheeps Heads (decomposition)	187	Mutton (degenerated cyst)	5
Sheeps Plucks (decomposition)	25		

At Retail Shops

	lbs.		lbs.
Eggs	211	Ham tinned	168 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish tinned	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tongue tinned	66
Fruit tinned:		Other tinned meat	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Apples	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beans tinned	17
Apricots	10	Jam tinned	2
Blackberries	6	Milk tinned	68
Blackcurrants	17	Peas tinned	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilberries	1	Spaghetti tinned	9
Cherries	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tomatoes tinned	156
Fruit Salad	7	Tomato Juice tinned	7
Grapefruit	5	Tomato Soup tinned	7
Grapes	1	Tomato Ketchup	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	English Tomatoes	6
Peaches	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheese	8
Pears	11	Crabs	84
Plums	244 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mussells	56
Pineapple Pulp	30	Rabbits	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prunes	14	Suet	$\frac{1}{2}$
Raspberries	3	Chocolate Tea Cakes	60 dozens.
Strawberries	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All animals intended for sale are slaughtered and inspected at Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses outside the district.

	Pigs (Not for Sale)	
Number killed	.. .. .	Not known
Number inspected	.. .. .	4
All diseases except Tuberculosis:		
Whole carcases condemned	.. .. .	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.. .. .	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease		
other than Tuberculosis	.. .. .	0
Tuberculosis only:		
Whole carcases condemned	.. .. .	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.. .. .	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.. .. .	0
Particulars of Organs surrendered:—NIL.		

Ice Cream

Premises registered 31/12/53.—	
Manufacture and Sale .....	4 (1 cold mix only)
Sale only .....	104
Visits to the above .....	109

	Total	Grading on Methylene Blue Test			
	Samples	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	55	52	2	1	0
Iced Lollies	2	Satisfactory			

No cases of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

None occurred.

Clean Food Campaigns

(1) Food Premises.

Grocery (principally) .. .. .	31
Greengrocery do. .. .. .	33
Fish and Greengrocery .. .. .	3
Fish only .. .. .	3
Butchery .. .. .	59
Bread and Confectionery (including Bakehouses) .. .. .	34
Fish and Chip Frying Shops .. .. .	35
Cafes .. .. .	9
Licensed Premises .. .. .	71
Mixed Food Businesses .. .. .	139

417



(2) Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale	..	..	..	4
Sale only	..	..	..	104
			(included in Food Premises above)	
Meat Products	..	..	..	17
Dairies	..	..	..	13

(3) Total number of inspections to all Food Premises 1349 (See Section E.)

This figure includes 240 inspections of premises registered under Section 14.

(4) There are no clean food guilds in this area. More attention is paid to visits to premises and informal talks with the staff. Regular sampling is carried out.

(5) Disposal of condemned food. When suitable, some foods are included in the Council's waste food project—all food is steam cooked for two hours and sold for animal feeding. Some food is incinerated and the remainder is passed to the Portland Manure Works for reduction to fertilizer.

#### **Food and Drugs Analyses.**

Reports received from the County Council call for no special comment.

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

#### Scarlet Fever

The incidence was about the average for England and Wales and about half of the fifty-eight cases were notified in the last four months of the year. Twelve of the fourteen cases in the Huthwaite Ward occurred during the same period. With the exception of January, a few cases were notified each month. The disease remained mild without serious complication or mortality.

##### Incidence in Wards.

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
17	19	14	8	58

##### Age and Sex Incidence.

Age Groups:			Males	Females
1—2 years	..	..	0	1
3—4 years	..	..	9	6
5—9 years	..	..	26	12
10—14 years	..	..	1	2
15—24 years	..	..	0	1
			—	—
			36	22
			—	—

#### Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child was notified in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

The following table shows the incidence and mortality of diphtheria for the past nineteen years.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	26	2
1947—1953 (inclusive)	0	0

Prophylaxis

Completed Treatment during 1953:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	523	72	595	593
Privately	9	3	12	11
Totals	532	75	607	604

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1953:—

Under one year	..	..	..	83
Infants—1—4 years (incl.)			..	2,193
School Children 5—14 years (incl.)			..	6,399

%Level of Immunisation

	31/12/53	31/12/52
Infants, 1—4 Years (incl.)	.. .. 86%	86%
School Children, 5—14 years (incl.)	.. 97%	97%

Age Groups  
1—5 years

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1948	.. 93%	3%	6=1%
Children born 1949	.. 88%	—	46=7%
Children born 1950	.. 89%	—	40=6%
Children born 1951	.. 88%	—	46=7%
Children born 1952	.. 81%	1%	31=6%

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

Age at 31/12/53	..	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	Under 15
i.e born in years	..	1953	1952-49	1948-44	1943-39	Total
Last injection given						
A.	1949—1953	83	2,193	3,367	141	5,784
B.	1948 or earlier	-	-	24	2,867	2,891

Acute Poliomyelitis

A boy aged nine years, whose home was in Bolsover, but who had spent much of his life in hospitals on account of tuberculosis of the spine, and had been in Harlow Wood Hospital since February, complained of sore throat and had a temperature on September 28th. Next day he had some difficulty in swallowing and this became more marked on September 30th when he also had some stiffness of the neck and respiratory embarrassment and became drowsy. His condition deteriorated rapidly and paralysis affected the arms, legs and respiratory muscles. He was treated in a mechanical respirator but died on October 4th. At post mortem examination various miliary lesions were found but no evidence of meningitis. The results of subsequent pathological investigations were considered to favour a diagnosis of acute poliomyelitis.

The hospital was visited and general measures were discussed. All investigations were negative so far as tracing any potential source of infection was concerned. A number of the patients and staff had minor throat infections but not particularly those in contact with the relevant ward. The infection could have been introduced by visitors but no evidence of this was found, nor was there any history of definite illness amongst visitors to the patient.



### Puerperal Pyrexia

Four cases were notified and all recovered. Three were domiciliary confinements and the fourth in a private nursing home.

Though the optimum would be 0.00, the incidence rate of 6.2 per thousand total births compares favourably with 18.2 for England and Wales.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This disease, or notification of its occurrence, appears to have gone out of fashion. Certainly it is some time since a serious case occurred in this district.

### Smallpox

It is twenty-four years since the last notification was received.

#### Prophylaxis

Age when treated		Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
		Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	..	115	13	-	-
Age 1 year	..	2	1	-	-
Age 2 to 4 years	..	1	2	-	1
Age 5 to 15 years	..	2	-	-	-
15 years and over		4	16	4	11
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	124	32	4	12
		—	—	—	—

### Measles

The great epidemic which had reached its peak in November, 1952, produced one hundred and twenty-nine cases during January and February, 1953, and a further fifty-six notifications were received between March and December, making a total of one hundred and eighty-five for the year.

All the victims recovered, one being nursed in hospital.

#### Incidence in Wards.

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
69	41	2	73	185

#### Age and Sex Incidence.

Age Groups:		Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	..	5	6	11
1—2 years	..	22	22	44
3—4 years	..	30	16	46
5—9 years	..	41	38	79
10—14 years	..	2	-	2
15—24 years	..	2	1	3
		—	—	—
		102	83	185
		—	—	—

**Whooping Cough**

One hundred and sixty-three notifications were received At least one more case occurred but was not notified. The latter, was an infant, aged eighteen months, who had been admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital where she succumbed to broncho-pneumonia complicating whooping cough.

Cases occurred sporadically throughout the year with the main incidence from May to September when one hundred and seventeen cases were notified.

The notification rate was 4.0 compared with 3.58 for England and Wales.

Fifteen of the children had completed a prophylactic course of injections between 1948 and 1952. Three others were in the incubation period of whooping cough at the time of their final injection. The child who died had not had the prophylactic injections. The other three children who were admitted to hospital made a good recovery.

Incidence in Wards.

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
102	33	2	27

Age and Sex Distribution

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	12	11	23
1—2 years	25	19	44
3—4 years	22	26	48
5—9 years	26	19	45
10—14 years	1	2	3
25 years and over	0	1	1
	86	78	164

Prophylaxis

One hundred and fifty-five infants completed a course during the year.

**Pneumonia**

Of the ten cases notified, three died.

**Erysipelas**

Two adults contracted erysipelas and both recovered on treatment at home.

**Gastro-enteritis**

Three infants, two boys aged one and four years and two adults, were admitted to isolation hospitals where all recovered on treatment. None of the infants were breast fed and two of them were reared under difficult environmental conditions. Both families were sub-tenants, one consisting of two adults and two children having a bedroom and small boxroom, and the other with two adults and three children sleeping in one bedroom, and in fact, in one bed. Another infant from the latter family was admitted to hospital with gastro-enteritis in 1952. The family was recommended for special consideration by the Housing Committee.

The infecting organism was found to be Salmonella typhi-murium in one of the adult cases. The usual home investigation was made but no positive evidence of the source of infection could be found and no other cases came to our notice.

A child, aged one year, living in a good home and well cared for, died suddenly and the coroner's verdict after post mortem examination was that the cause of death was acute gastro-enteritis.

Dysentery

In December, nine children and one young adult were victims of outbreaks of Sonne dysentery in nurseries and schools in other districts, and they brought potential infection to their families here. Fortunately, only two home contacts developed the disease.

The two notifications received were in respect of sisters and it was found that the first to have the illness was on the staff of a nursery where several cases had occurred. Nine other cases came under observation as a result of information received from the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer of Mansfield. The twelfth case was found as a result of investigations here.

Altogether seven families were involved and each was visited and instructions given on the cause and prevention of the disease.

Three home contacts, whose occupation involved the handling and preparation of food, were excluded from work until clinical and bacteriological examinations were satisfactory. The appropriate certificates were issued to enable them to have National Health Insurance and Sick Benefit.

The most awkward problem was with a family who lived on their grocery business premises. The mother, who assisted in the shop in addition to preparing the family meals, was infected. She was, of course, excluded from the shop, temporary closure of which was considered, but it was decided to confine preventive measures to instructions on prevention and close daily supervision of the family and business. Fortunately, there was no known spread of the disease to customers.

Summary

				Home Contacts	
Infected from—		Infected		Infected	At risk
Nursery A	.. ..	1		0	2
Nursery B	.. ..	1		1	4
Day School	.. ..	3		0	3
Residential School	.. .	5		1	13



Tuberculosis								
Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15-25	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
35-45	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
45-55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55-65	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	4	2	2	7	2	2	0

The number of primary notifications was less than usual for men and the lowest for many years for women. One of the latter was the third victim in the same household in two years, and a brother of one of the men had died of tuberculosis in 1951.

In addition to the primary cases, two men and one woman were added to the register as transfers from other districts.

Two men died within a month of notification.

Of the fifteen new cases, four men and three women were admitted to sanatoria. The interval between primary notification and admission was:—

				Males	Females
Less than 1 month	..	..	..	1	3
Less than 2 months	..	..	..	1	0
Less than 6 months	..	..	..	2	0

There was nothing of special significance in the occupations of cases notified. The majority of the men were miners and only one of the women was in employment.

Of the non-pulmonary cases, one was a tuberculous hip in a schoolgirl and the other, a woman aged eighty-four, who was notified as having tuberculous glands of the neck.

Two cases were notified after death. In one instance the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis was made at post mortem examination, and in the other the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the kidneys was confirmed by operation.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/53	75	18	74	24	191
31/12/52	79	18	76	22	195

Two cases were removed on recovery, and ten left the district.

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and recommendations for priority were made to the Housing Committee.

Families on priority list 31/12/52	..	..	..	3
Families added to list 1953	..	..	..	9
				<hr/>
				12
Families re-housed in 1953	..	..	..	4
				<hr/>
Families on priority list 31/12/53	..	..	..	8
				<hr/>

It is disappointing to have to record that one family, rehoused on the recommendation of the Health Department, and at their own insistent request remained only eighteen months in their new Council House before making an exchange to an older and much poorer type of house. It was suggested that one of the reasons for the transfer was economic. Whatever the reason, I consider the action of the family deprived another tuberculous patient of a house and might well inspire, in a normally sympathetic Housing Committee, a much more critical attitude towards rehousing on health grounds.

In addition to the priority cases, three other families secured new houses during the year, two from individual unfit houses, Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and one from the normal housing list.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1953

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in—							
	Age Groups.													East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases admitted to Hosp.	Deaths		
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over								
Scarlet Fever	..	58	0	0	1	6	9	38	3	0	1	0	0	0	17	19	14	8	14	0	0
Diphtheria	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Meningococcal Infection		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	..	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	3	6	0	1	2	3	0
Erysipelas	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	..	185	11	15	29	21	25	79	2	1	2	0	0	0	69	41	2	73	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	164	23	15	29	21	27	45	3	0	0	1	0	0	102	33	2	27	4	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0











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— Printed by —  
F. W. BUCK & SONS, LTD.,  
— SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD —

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